Objective type Questions & Answers

Q.1 Four possible options are given for each statement. Mark (✓) on the correct option.

1. **Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was the civilian Chief Martial Law Administrator of the country.**
   a) First b) Second✓ c) Third d) Fourth

2. **Industrial licenses issued to 19 companies were declared illegal:**
   a) More than 50 million worth
   b) More than 100 million worth ✓
   c) More than 200 million worth
   d) More than 500 million worth

3. **By 1971, 60% of the country's industrial assets and 80% of the insurance business was owned by:**
   a) 22 families ✓ b) 23 families
   c) 24 families d) 25 families

4. **When did Mr. Bhutto issued an ordinance under which the Government nationalized ten heavy industries?**
   a) 2nd January 1970 b) 2nd January 1971
   c) 2nd January 1972 ✓ d) 2nd January 1973

5. **On 16th Jan 1972 how many industrial units were nationalized?**
   a) Ten b) Eleven✓ c) Twelve d) Fifteen

6. **On 16th Jan 1972, 60% of the country's industrial assets was owned by:**
   a) 22 families ✓ b) 23 families
   c) 24 families d) 25 families

7. **For the economic stability of the country all the insurance companies were nationalized in:**
   a) 19th March 1971 b) 19th March 1972✓
   c) 19th March 1973 d) 19th March 1974

8. For the economic stability of the country all the scheduled bank were nationalized in:

a) 1st January, 1971 b) 1st January, 1972
c) 1st January, 1973 d) 1st January, 1974 ✓

9. In the era of Bhutto land were distributed until March 1976.

a) 1 million b) 1.5 million ✓
c) 2 million d) 2.5 million

10. Bhutto's government announced the new labour policy on:

a) 10th February 1971 b) 10th February 1972 ✓
c) 10th February, 1973 d) 10th February, 1974

11. According to the constitution of 1973, the National Assembly will have a tenure of:

a) Three years b) Four years
c) Five years ✓ d) Teen years

12. Era of General Zia-ul-Haq was:

a) 1977-1980 b) 1977-1985
c) 1977-1987✓ d) 1977-1988

13. Second General election were held in:

a) 1976 ✓ b) 1977
c) 1985 d) 1990

14. The National Assembly elections were held on:

a) 7th March 1972 b) 7th March 1977 ✓
c) 7th March, 1980 d) 7th March, 1983

15. The army's Chief Zia-ul-Haq overthrew the Bhutto government on:

a) 1976 b) 1977 ✓ c) 1979 d) 1980

16. General Zia-ul-Haq ruled on the country:

a) 9 years b) 10 years ✓ c) 11 years d) 12 years

17. The Chairman of Senate, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, took over as Caretaker President of Pakistan.

a) 17th August 1986 b) 17th August 1988 ✓
c) 17th August 1990 d) 17th August 1992

18. General Zia-ul-Haq was killed in an air crash on:
a) 17th August 1986 b) 17th August 1988 ✓
c) 17th August 1990 d) 17th August 1992

19. The government passed Shariat Ordinance in:
a) 1978 b) 1979 c) 1983 ✓ d) 1988

20. Shariat Benches were set up in all the High Courts on:
a) 10th Feb 1977 b) 10th Feb 1979 ✓
c) 10th Feb 1980 d) 10th Feb 1983

21. Usher is deducted from the annual agricultural produce which was started in:
a) 1980 b) 1981 c) 1982 d) 1983 ✓

22. All saving accounts were converted to PLS account from:
a) 1st July 1980 b) 1st July 1982 ✓
c) 1st July 1983 d) 1st July 1984

23. The International Islamic University in Islamabad was started in
a) 1981 ✓ b) 1982 c) 1983 d) 1984

24. Russia withdrew its forces from Afghanistan on:
a) 15th February 1989 ✓ b) 15th February 1990
c) 15th February 1982 d) 15th February 1995

25. In 1979 Russia attacked on:
a) Pakistan b) Afghanistan ✓
c) Iran d) China

26. Geneva Accord was signed in:
a) April 1983 b) April 1985
c) April 1986 d) April 1988 ✓

27. During Russian attack how many Afghan refugees were migrated to Pakistan?
a) 25 lakh ✓ b) 30 lakh c) 35 lakh d) 40 lakh

28. Benazir Bhutto's First Government Era was:
a) Oct 1993 to Nov 1993 b) Oct 1993 to Nov 1994
c) Oct 1993 to Nov 1990 ✓ d) Oct 1993 to Nov 1992

29. Benazir Bhutto's Second Government Era:
a) Oct 1993 to Nov 1993 b) Oct 1993 to Nov 1994

c) Oct 1993 to Nov 1995 d) Oct 1993 to Nov 1996 ✓

30. Islamic world's first women Prime Minister was:

a) Fatima Jinnah b) Shah Nawaz
c) Shazia Iqbal d) Benazir Bhutto ✓

31. Who was elected as a prime minister in the result of election 1988?

a) Fatima Jinnah b) Shah Nawaz
c) Shazia Iqbal d) Benazir Bhutto ✓

32. Which party gain victorial power in election of 1988?

a) PPP b) PMLN ✓ c) PML d) JUI

33 Who was elected as a president in 1988?

a) Ghulam Ishaq Khan ✓
b) Nawazbzada Nasrullah Khan
c) Rafique Tarer
d) Musharaf

34. Pakistan rejoined common wealth in:

a) 1985 b) 1987 c) 1988 d) 1989 ✓

35. President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolved the National Assembly on:

a) 6th August 1990 ✓ b) 6th August 1991
c) 6th August 1992 d) 6th August 1993

36. First government term of Mian Nawaz Sharif is:

a) November 1988 to July 1993
b) November 1990 to March 1993
c) November 1990 to July 1992
d) November 1990 to July 1993 ✓

37. Nawaz Sharif government announced Agricultural Policy for the bettement of the farmers in:

a) 1990 ✓ b) 1992 c) 1994 d) 1996

38. The government of Nawaz Sharif constituted Privatization commission in:

a) 1990 b) 1991 ✓ c) 1994 d) 1996

39. The government of Nawaz Sharif established Baitul Maal in:

a) 1990 b) 1991 c) 1992 ✓ d) 1993

40. When did extremists in India demolished Babri Mosque?
a) 1990 b) 1991 c) 1992 ✓ d) 1993

41. Mr. Nawaz Sharif resigned as Prime Minister in:
a) July 1992 b) July 1993 ✓ c) July 1994 d) July 1995

42. After Nawaz Sharif Government who was Caretaker Prime Minister?
a) Muhammad Khan Junejo b) Zafa-ul-All Jamli
c) Moeenuddin Ahmad ✓ d) Raja Pervaiz Ashraf

43. Who dismissed Nawaz Sharif 1st Government:
a) Muhammad Khan Junejo b) Zafa-ul-All Jamli
c) Ghulam Ishaq Khan ✓ d) Raja Pervaiz Ashraf

44. Pakistan rejoined common wealth in:
a) Feb. 1995 b) Feb. 1996 c) Feb. 1997 ✓ d) Feb. 1998

45. Justice (Retd) Rafiq Rarar elected as President in:
a) Dec. 1996 b) Dec. 1997 ✓ c) Dec. 1998 d) Dec. 1999

46. Total population of Pakistan was in 1998:
a) 8 crore b) 10 crore c) 12 crore d) 13 crore ✓

47. Pakistan became atomic power in:
a) 28th May 1998 ✓ b) 28th May 1971
c) 28th May 1996 d) 28th May 2004

48. General Parvez Musharraf attacked Kargil in:
a) 1996 b) 1998 c) 1999 ✓ d) 2003

49. General Parvez Musharraf took over the power of the country on:
a) 12th October 1996 b) 12th October 1997
c) 12th October 2000 d) 12th October 1999 ✓

Q.2 Write the short answers.

1. When did Zulfiqar ali Bhutto come into power?

Answer

Zulifqar ali Bhutto took over the office of president of Pakistan as well as Chief Martial Law Administrator on 20th December 1971.

2. What did Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto say in his speech?

Answer

He said, " the country is facing a serious crises. I have taken over at a time when the history of Pakistan has reached its turning point. I have to build a new and progressive Pakistan which Quaid-e-Azam dreamed, it is my belief that it will definitely be done.

3. Write two positive impacts of nationalization of Industry.

Answer

1) Due to the Labour Reforms of 1972, the exploitation of the labourers was ended. Their salaries and other benefits were increased.
2) The industrial institutions began to pay all necessary taxes to the government, which increased the national income.

4. Write two negative impacts of nationalization of education.

Answer

i) Financial burden increased the difficulties of the government.
ii) The previous owners of the institutions were unhappy for this nationalization and started struggle to get back their educational institutions.

5. Write the background of martial law of 1977?

Answer

In election of 1977, people's party won with the great majority. The national Alliance blamed it of rigging the polls and boycotted the provincial elections. A movement called Nizam-e-Mustafa was started. When the situation was beyond control, the army chief Zial-ul-Haq over threw the Bhutto government and declared martial law on 5th July 1977.

6. What is Geneva Accord?

Answer

Russia attacked Afghanistan in 1979. After ten years, it accepted defeat and made an accord. America and Russia

signed an accord in April 1988 in Geneva. Russia withdraw its forces from Afghanistan on 15th February 1989. This treaty was called Geneva Accord.

7. When did president, Ayub Khan introduce Basic democracy system?

Answer

President Ayub Khan issued an order for Basic Democracies on 27th October, 1959 which introduced a system of local government in Pakistan. It was called Basic Democracy system.

HISTORY OF PAKISTAN II

Chapter **5**

EXERCISE

PART 1

Q.1 Four possible options are given for each statement. Mark (✓) on the correct option.

1. **On 20th December, 1971 took the oath president of Pakistan and cheif martial law administrator:**
   a) Muhammad Khan Junejo b) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto ✓
   c) Muhammad Nawaz Sharif d) Benazir Bhutto

2. **Youme-e-Takbeer is celebrated on:**
   a) 23rd March b) 15th June c) 1st May d) 28th May ✓

3. **In South Asia, through an Act, the Viceroy Lord Rippon implemented the system of local government in:**
   a) 1854 b) 1864 c) 1874 d) 1884 ✓

4. **Zakat is deducated from the Muslim account holders at the percentage of:**
   a) 2.5% ✓ b) 3% c) 3.5% d) 4%

5. **The incident of the world trade centre (9/11) took place in:**
   a) 2001 ✓ b) 2003 c) 2005 d) 2007

6. **33% of the total seats of district council is reserved for:**
   a) women ✓ b) farmers
   c) minorities d) social workers

7. **The total members of the National Assembly are:**
   a) 322 b) 342 ✓
   c) 382 d) 442

8. Pakistan did atomic blasts in:

a) 1993 b) 1995 c) 1998 ✓ d) 2001

9. The government of Benazir Bhutto started five years plan:

a) fifth b) sixth c) seventh d) eighth ✓

10. Mian Nawaz Sharif himself inaugurated the motorway at its completion ceremony in:

a) 1998 ✓ b) 1996 c) 1994 d) 1992

PART 2

Q.4. Write the short answers.

1. Write two duties of the union council?

Answer

The duties of union council include the security arrangements within its boundary, making the annual development programme for the area, imposing taxes at the local land and solving the cases of crimes of small nature, land and family disputes.

2. Why was Washington Declaration made?

Answer

There was a clash between Pakistan and India in Kargil in May 1999. On the advice of American President, Bill Clinton, Prime Nawaz Sharif visited America and signed the ceasefire pact. It was called Washington Declaration. The nation and army showed a deep sense of despair and anger over this step.

3. Why did president Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismiss the Benazir Bhutto government?

Answer

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan using the powers under section 58-2-B of the constitution dismissed Benazir Bhutto government on the charges of corruption and dissolve the National Assembly on 6th August 1990.

4. Write the measures taken for women in Musharraf government.

Answer

Women seats were reserved in the National and provincial Assemblies. They were also permitted to contest election for the general seats. Women were granted small loans from banks on easy instalments without any reference. They were recruited as traffic wardens on roads on Punjab. They were appointed directly as commissioned officers in the army.

5. **Under which law did America discontinue the supply of defence armaments to Pakistan?**

Answer

Under Pressler Ordinance 1998, America discontinued supply of defence armaments to Pakistan.

6. **What is meant by Lahore declaration?**

Answer

The Indian Prime Minister, Atal Bihari Vajpai visited Lahore by bus with a message of goodwill. Mian Nawaz Sharif welcomed him at Wagha Border. Both leaders announced many plans to normalize mutual relations. A joint communiqué was signed which was called Lahore Declaration.

7. **Why is the 1973 Constitution called the federal constitution?**

Answer

Like the previous constitutions, Pakistan has been declared as federal state. The federation of Pakistan consists of four princes, Federal Capital and some tribal area which are called FATA.

8. **What was the limit of the agricultural land which Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto fixed for the individual holding?**

Answer

The limit of land ownership irrigated by canals was fixed upto 150 acres and land irrigated by natural rains was up to 300 acres. The land beyond these limits was confiscated and distributed among formers and peasants. By March 1976, 1.5 million acres of land was distributed to the formers.

9. **Under which amounts were Habib Band and UBL privatised?**

Answer

Habib Bank was sold for only Rs. 22 billion and UBL was sold for only 13 billion rupees in December 2004.

10. In which election was graduation made conditional for the candidates?

Answer

In the elections October 2002, for the first time in Pakistan, it was declared mandatory for a candidate to be a graduate.

PART 3

Q1. Discuss Local Government Plan 2000.

Answer

Local Government Plan 2000

In order to establish democracy at grassroots level, the regime of General Pervez Musharaf, introduced the Local Government System. This was not a new experiment in Pakistan. Ayub Khan had undertaken a similar effort in this direction by introducing the Basic Democracy System.

This new system of Local Government was installed on August 14, 2001, after holding of elections. Direct elections on non-party basis were held in five phases for members of Union Councils, Union Nazims, and Naib Union Nazims during 2000 thru to 2001. On the basis of these direct elections, indirect elections were held in July-August 2001 for Zila Nazims and Naib Zila Nazims and also for Tehsil-Town Nazims and Naib Nazims. In order to attract people towards electoral politics, the minimum age for local government elections was lowered from 21 to 18 years. One-third seats were reserved for women.

Purpose of Local Government System

The main purpose of introducing the Local Government System was to empower the people at the grassroots level and to transfer power from the elite to the masses. This system of grassroots democracy envisaged yielding new political leaders. It was also anticipated to solve people's problems at local level, allow public participation in decision-making and ensure the provision of speedy justice. The essence of this system was that the Local Governments would be accountable to the citizens for all their decisions. It would enable the proactive elements of society to participate in community

work, development related activities and would remove rural-urban divide. The new Local Government plan was an effort on the part of the Military Government to lay the foundations of an authentic and enduring democracy.

The new System provided a three-tier Local Government structure:

1. The District Government
2. The Tehsil Government
3. The Union Administration

The District Government

The District Government consisted of the Zila Nazim and District Administration. The District Administration consisted of district offices including sub-offices at Tehsil level, who were to be responsible to the District Nazim assisted by the District Coordination Officer. The District Coordination Officer was appointed by the Provincial Government and was the coordinating head of the District Administration. The Zila Nazim was accountable to the people through the elected members of the Zila Council. A Zila Council consisted of all Union Nazims in the District, which consisted of members elected on the reserved seats. These seats were reserved for women, peasants, workers, and minority community. The Zila Council had its Secretariat under the Naib Zila Nazim and had a separate budget allocation. Adequate checks and balances were introduced in the System.

Tehsil Administration

The middle tier, the Tehsil, had Tehsil Municipal Administration headed by the Tehsil Nazim. Tehsil Municipal Administration consisted of a Tehsil Nazim, Tehsil Municipal Officer, Tehsil Officers, Chief Officers and other officials of the Local Council Service and officials of the offices entrusted to the Tehsil Municipal Administration. The Tehsil Municipal Administration was entrusted with the functions of administration, finances, and management of the offices of Local Government and Rural Development, and numerous other subjects at the regional, Divisional, District, Tehsil and lower levels.

Union Administration

The lowest tier, the Union Administration was a corporate body covering the rural as well as urban areas across the whole District. It consisted of Union Nazim, Naib Union Nazim and three Union

Secretaries and other auxiliary staff. The Union Nazim was the head of the Union Administration and the Naib Union Nazim acted as deputy to the Union Nazim during his temporary absence. The Union Secretaries coordinated and facilitated in community development, functioning of the Union Committees and delivery of municipal services under the supervision of Union Nazim. The Government allocated Rupees 32 billion to the Local Government in 2002. The funds were deposited in the account of the District Government. The District Government further distributed these funds to Tehsil and Unions. In addition to the fiscal transfers from the Province, the Local Governments were authorized to generate money from their own sources by levying certain taxes, fees, user charges, etc..

Q2. Explain the efforts made for islamization between 1977 to 1988.

Answer

Islamization Under General Zia-ul-Haq

When General Zia-ul-Haq took over as the Chief Martial Law Administrator on July 5, 1977, Islamization was given a new boost. General Zia-ul-Haq was a practicing Muslim who raised the slogan of Islam. In his first address to the nation, he declared that Islamic laws would be enforced and that earnest attention would be devoted towards establishing the Islamic society for which Pakistan had been created. General Zia wanted to bring the legal, social, economic and political institutions of the country in conformity with the Islamic principles, values and traditions in the light of Quran and Sunnah, to enable the people of Pakistan to lead their lives in accordance to Islam. The Government of Zia-ul-Haq took a number of steps to eradicate non-Islamic practices from the country. He introduced the Zakat, Ushr, Islamic Hadood and Penal Code in the country. The Government invited eminent scholars to compile laws about Islamic financing. The Zakat and Ushr Ordinance to Islamize the economic system was promulgated on June 20, 1980. It covered only Islamic organizations, associations and institutions. Zakat was to be deducted from bank accounts of Muslims at the rate of 2.5 percent annually above the balance of Rupees 3,000. Ushr was levied on the yield of agricultural land in cash or kind at the rate of 10 percent of the agricultural yield, annually. The Government appointed Central, Provincial, District and Tehsil Zakat Committees to distribute Zakat

funds to the needy, poor, orphans and widows. The Zakat was to be deducted by banks on the first day of Ramazan.

A Federal Shariah Court was established to decide cases according to the teachings of the Holy Quran and Sunnah. Appeals against the Lower and High Courts were to be presented before the Shariah Court for hearing. Blasphemy of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) would now be punishable by death instead of life imprisonment. Zia-ul-Haq selected his Majlis-i-Shoora in 1980. It was to be the Islamic Parliament and act as the Parliament of Pakistan in place of the National Assembly. Most of the members of the Shoora were intellectuals, scholars, ulema, journalists, economists and professionals belonging to different fields of life. The Shoora was to act as a board of advisors for the President. A number of other Islamization programs were carried out including the teaching of Islamic Studies and Arabic, which were made compulsory. Pakistan Studies and Islamic Studies were made compulsorily for B. A., B. Sc., Engineering, M. B. B. S., Commerce, Law and Nursing students. For professional studies, extra marks were given to people who were Hafiz-e-Quran. The first Ombudsman was appointed to rectify the misadministration of the Federal Government, officials and agencies. A Shariah Council consisting of ulema was established to look into the constitutional and legal matters of the State in order to bring them in line with Islamic thought. Since Islam does not allow interest, On January 1, 1980, Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq introduced a "Profit and Loss Sharing System" according to which an account holder was to share the loss and profit of the bank. The media was also targeted. Television especially was brought under the Islamization campaign., news in Arabic were to be read on both television and radio, female anchor persons were required to cover their heads, the Azan was relayed regularly on radio and television to announce time for prayers. In the armed forces, the status of the religious teachers was raised to that of a Commissioned Officer. This was done to attract highly qualified individuals from the universities and religious institution to serve on such assignments.

As the government grew further in its Islamic leanings, the numbers of mosques were increased. Ordinance for the sanctity of Ramazan was introduced to pay reverence to the holy month of Ramazan. The Ordinance forbade public drinking and eating during the holy month of Ramazan. A three months imprisonment and a fine of Rupees 500 were imposed for violating the Ordinance. A program

to ensure the regularity of prayers called the Nizam-i-Salaat was launched by General Zia himself. Zia's Government introduced the Hadood Ordinance for the first time in Pakistan, which meant the punishments ordained by the Holy Quran or Sunnah on the use of liquor, theft, adultery and qazf. Under this Ordinance, a culprit could be sentenced to lashing, life imprisonment and in some cases, death by stoning. The Islamic laws of Zia also included laws for women. General Zia-ul-Haq wanted to make Pakistan the citadel of Islam so that it could play an honorable and prominent role for the Islamic world. The steps taken by General Zia were in this direction and had a long-term impact; the Zakat tax introduced by General Zia still holds and so does many of his the other laws.

Q3. Explain the nuclear programme of Pakistan.

Answer

Nuclear programme of Pakistan

In May 28, 1998, Pakistan became a nuclear power when it successfully carried out five nuclear tests at Chaghi, in the province of Baluchistan. This was in direct response to five nuclear explosions by India, just two weeks earlier. Widely criticized by the international community, Pakistan maintains that its nuclear program is for self-defense, as deterrence against nuclear India. A former Prime Minister of Pakistan, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, offered justification for Pakistan's nuclear program when he said that if India were to produce a bomb, Pakistan would do anything it could to get one of its own. It has always been maintained by Pakistan that a nuclear threat posed to its security can neither be met with conventional means of defense, nor by external security guarantees.

India had already posed a nuclear threat against Pakistan ever since it tested a nuclear device in May 1974. At that time Pakistan had no nuclear weapons. India maintained that its nuclear program was based on their requirement to have a minimum nuclear deterrence, and that it was not against any specific country.

After the tit-for-tat nuclear explosions, the United Nations Security Council unanimously passed a resolution urging India and Pakistan to halt their nuclear weapons programs. The United States and other Western states imposed economic sanctions against both the countries. The U. N. Secretary General, Kofi Annan, urged both the countries to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, which Pakistan agreed to sign if India did the same.

After the tests, both sides declared that they had completed their series of nuclear testing and both announced a moratorium on future testing. Pakistan announced the moratorium on June 11, 1998, and offered to join in new peace talks with India. Even long before these tests, Pakistan has time and again proposed for a nuclear weapon-free zone in South East Asia.

Q4. Narrate the important events of Mian Nawaz Sharif government?

Answer

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif

On November 6, 1990, Nawaz Sharif was sworn-in as Prime Minister of the country, after his alliance, I. J. I. won the October 1990 elections. However, Nawaz Sharif could not complete his term of five years, and was dismissed by the President in April 1993. He was reinstated by the superior Judiciary, but had to resign along with the President in July 1993.

During his tenure as the Prime Minister, efforts were made to strengthen the industries with the help of private sector. Projects like Ghazi Brotha and Gawadar Miniport were initiated. Land was distributed among landless peasants in Sindh. Relations with the Central Asian Muslim Republics were strengthened and E. C. O. was given a boost. In an attempt to end the Afghan crisis, the "Islamabad Accord" was reached between various Afghan factions. His most important contribution was economic progress despite American sanctions on Pakistan through the Pressler Amendment.

Second term of Nawaz Sharif

Pakistan Muslim League again won the elections held in February 1997, and Mian Nawaz Sharif was re-elected as Prime Minister with an overwhelming majority.

Taking advantage of his absolute majority in the National Assembly, he added a landmark in the constitutional history of Pakistan by repealing the controversial Eighth Amendment. This Thirteenth Constitutional Amendment stripped the President of his powers, under Article 52(b) of the Eighth Amendment, to dismiss the Prime Minister and dissolve the National Assembly. He added another milestone to the Constitution when his Parliament adopted the anti-defection Fourteenth Amendment Bill. His development venture of the Lahore-Islamabad motorway has also been appreciated by a

segment of the society, while others have criticized it for being an extravagance for a developing country.

Differences with Judiciary

During his second tenure, his working relationship with the apex court severed, and his differences with the Chief Justice came out in public. He also developed an uneasy relationship with the President, Farooq Leghari, who had earlier been his major political opponent. With the passing of the Thirteenth Amendment, the President was on a direct collision course with the Prime Minster. A few months later, this, and the dramatic confrontation with the Judiciary, culminated in the removal of the Supreme Court Chief Justice, Sajjad Ali Shah, and on December 2, 1997, the resignation of President Farooq Leghari.

On October 12, 1999, the civilian Government headed by Nawaz Sharif was overthrown by a military coup. Controversy over the Kargil operation, corruption charges, and the "Plane Conspiracy" case are considered to be the main reasons for his ouster.

After an extensive trial, Nawaz Sharif was charged and found guilty in the "Plane Conspiracy" case. On request of the Saudi Royal Family, the Government of Pakistan exiled him to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Q5. State the important events of Benazir Bhutto government?

Answer

Benazir Bhutto Becomes Prime Minister

In the 1988 elections, Pakistan People Party won 94 seats in the National Assembly without forming any alliance. With the cooperation of 8 M.Q.M. members and 13 members of the Federally Administered tribal Area, the P.P.P. showed a clear majority. Benazir Bhutto, daughter of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, was sworn in as the Prime Minister, the first woman to govern an Islamic State.

Soon after taking oath, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto announced that the ban on Student Unions and Trade Unions would be lifted. The P. P. P. Government hosted the fourth S. A. A. R. C. Summit Conference in December 1988. As a result of the Conference, Pakistan and India finalized three peace agreements.

But soon, Benazir's Government started facing problems on the political front. A. N. P. deserted the Pakistan People Party and on November 1, 1989, a no-confidence motion was moved against the Prime Minister by the opposition. Benazir was barely able to pull through with 12 votes to her advantage. M. Q. M., which had formed an alliance with the P. P. P. also broke away and started creating trouble in Sindh.

Serious conceptual differences arose between the P. P. P. Government and the Establishment. Less than two years later, on August 6, 1990, her Government was accused of corruption and dismissed by the President, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, who exercised his power through the controversial Eighth Amendment of the Constitution.

Benazir Bhutto's Regime I (1988-1990)

Benazir Bhutto took the charge of the Prime Minister of Pakistan on 1 December,1988 thus becoming the first lady head of government of a Muslim country. She got the vote of confidence in the National Assembly soon after. Under the agreement, PPP nominated Ghulam Ishaque Khan its candidate for fourth coming presidential election. Consequently he won the elections and became the President for the next term of five years.

The first step of Benazir Bhutto's Government was to release hundreds of political prisoners who were sentenced to various lengths of rigorous imprisonment by the previous Martial Law government.

Similarly, cases against political exiles were withdrawn, which encouraged many of them to return to Pakistan. The government released various categories of women prisoners, old prisoners and child prisoners.

Relations with India and Afghanistan war

Benazir took the office in the crucial and penultimate decade of Cold War, and closely aligned with the United States President George H. W. Bush, based on a mutual distrust of Communism, although she strongly opposed United States's support of Afghan Mujaheddin which she labeled "America's Frankenstein" during her first state visit to United States in 1989. Benazir Bhutto's government oversaw and witnessed the major events in the alignment of the Middle East and the South Asia. On the Western front, the Soviet

Union was withdrawing its combatant forces in Afghanistan and the United States-Pakistan alliance had broken off with the United States suspicions on Pakistani nuclear weapons, in 1990. Benazir Bhutto deliberately attempted to warm the relations with neighboring India and met with prime minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1989 where she negotiated for a trade agreement when the Indian premier paid a farewell visit to Pakistan.

Science policy

While on her trip to United Kingdom in 1990, Benazir Bhutto paid a visit to Dr. Abdus Salam, a Nobel laureate in Physics and science advisor of her father, where she had paid great respect to Abdus Salam. During her first and second term, Benazir Bhutto followed the same policy on science and technology as her father did in 1972, and promoted the military funding of science and technology as part of her policy. However, in 1988, Benazir Bhutto was denied access to any of the country's classified national research institutes run under the Pakistan Armed Forces which maintained under the control of civilian President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and the Chief of Army Staff. Ironically, Bhutto was deliberately kept unaware about the progress of the nuclear complexes when country passed the milestone of manufacturing fissile core decades ago. The U.S. Ambassador, Robert Oakley, was the first diplomat to have notified about the complexes in 1988. Shortly after this, Benazir summoned Chairman of the PAEC, Munir Ahmad Khan who she knew since 1975 in her office where Khan brought Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan with him and introduced Dr. Khan to the prime minister. At there, Benazir Bhutto learned to status of this crash program which had been matured since 1978, and on behalf of Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan, Benazir first paid the visit to KRL in 1989 which angered the President Ghulam Ishaq Khan. Benazir Bhutto also responded to Khan when she moved the Ministry of Science and Technology's office to the Prime Minister Secretariat with Munir Ahmad Khan directly reporting to her.

Atomic weapons programme

In opposition to her conservative opponent Nawaz Sharif whose policy was to make the nuclear weapons programme benefit the economy, Benazir Bhutto took aggressive steps and decisions to modernise and expand the integrated atomic weapons programme founded and started by her father in 1972, was one of the key political administrative figures of Pakistan's nuclear deterrent

development. During her first time, Benazir Bhutto established the separate but integrated nuclear testing programme in the atomic bomb programme, thus establishing a nuclear testing programme where the authorisations were required by the Prime minister and the military leadership.

Space programme

Benazir Bhutto continued her policy to modernise and expand the space programme and as part of that policy, she launched and supervised the clandestine project integrated research programme (IRP), a missile programme which remained under Benazir Bhutto's watch and successfully ended in 1996, also under her auspices. As part of her policy, Benazir constituted the establishment of National Development Complex and the University Observatory in Karachi University and expanded the facilities for the space research. Pakistan's first military satellite, Badr-I, was also launched under her government through China, while the second military satellite Badr-II was completed during her second term. With launching of Badr-I, Pakistan became the first Muslim country to have launched and placed a satellite in Earth's orbit. She declared 1990 a year of space in Pakistan and conferred national awards to scientists and engineers who took participation in the development of this satellite.

1989 military scandal

In 1989, public media reported a sting operation and political scandal codename, Midnight Jackal, when former members of ISI hatched a plan to topple the Bhutto government. Midnight Jackal was a political intelligence operation launched under President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and the Chief of Army Staff General Mirza Aslam Beg, and the objectives were to bring the vote of no confidence movement in the Parliament by bribing the members of Benazir's own party. Lieutenant-General Asif Nawaz had suspected the activities of Brigadier-General Imtiaz Ahmad therefore, a watch cell unit was dispatched to keep an eye on the Brigadier.

Dismissal

By the 1990, Benazir Bhutto had successfully lessened the role of President Ghulam Ishaq Khan in government operations as well as Khan's importance in the military. With the following revelation of Midnight Jackal, Benazir had successfully undermined Khan's importance in national politics and his influence in government-

ruling operations on the day-to-day basis. Benazir Bhutto was thought by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan to be a young and inexperienced figure in politics, though highly educated. But, Khan had miscalculated the capabilities of Bhutto who emerged as a 'power player' in international politics. Benazir Bhutto's authoritative actions frustrated the President who was not taken in confidence while the decisions were made, and by 1990, the power struggle between the Prime minister and President ensued. Because of the semi-presidential system, Benazir needed permission from Khan for imposing new policies, which Khan vetoed as he seen to moderate or contradict to his point of view. Benazir, through her legislators, also attempted to shift parliamentary democracy to replace the semi-presidential system, but Khan's constitutional powers always vetoed Benazir's attempts.

The amid tales of corruption began to surfaced in the media in the nationalised industries and corporations which undermined the credibility of Benazir Bhutto. The unemployment and labour strikes began to take place which halted and jammed the economic wheel of the country and Benazir Bhutto was unable to solve these issues due to in a cold war with the President. In November 1990, after a long political battle, Khan finally used the Eighth Amendment (VIII Amendment) to dismiss the Bhutto government following charges of corruption, nepotism, and despotism. Khan soon called for new elections in 1990 where Bhutto conceded defeat.

Benazir Bhutto's Regime II (1993-1996)

Though the Pakistan People's Party won the most seats (86 seats) in the election but fell short of an outright majority, with the PML-N in second place with 73 seats in the Parliament. The PPP performed extremely well on Bhutto's native province, Sindh, and rural Punjab, while the PML-N was strongest in industrial Punjab and the largest cities such as Karachi, Lahore and Rawalpindi. On 19 October 1993, Benazir Bhutto was sworn as Prime Minister for second term allowing her to continue her reform initiatives.

Benazir Bhutto learned a valuable experience and lesson from the presidency of Ghulam Ishaq Khan, and the presidential elections were soon called after her re election. After carefully examining the candidates, Benazir Bhutto decided to appoint Farooq Leghari as for her president, in which, Leghari sworned as 8th President of Pakistan on 14 November 1993 as well as first Baloch to have became

president since the country's independence. Leghari was an apolitical figure who was educated Kingston University London receiving his degree in same discipline as of Benazir Bhutto. But unlike Khan, Leghari had no political background, no experience in government running operations, and had no background understanding the civil-military relations. In contrast, Leghari was a figurehead and puppet president with all of the military leadership directly reporting to Benazir Bhutto. She first time gave the main ministry to the minorities and appointed Julius Salik as Minister for Population Welfare. The previous governments only give ministry for minority affairs as a minister of state or parliamentary secretary. J. Salik is a very popular leader among minorities and won the MNA seat by getting highest votes throughout Pakistan.

Domestic affairs

Benazir Bhutto was Prime Minister at a time of great racial tension in Pakistan. Her approval poll rose by 38% after she appeared and said in a private television interview after the elections: "We are unhappy with the manner in which tampered electoral lists were provided in a majority of constituencies; our voters were turned away." The Conservatives attracted voters from religious society (MMA) whose support had collapsed. The Friday Times noted "Both of them (Nawaz and Benazir) have done so badly in the past, it will be very difficult for them to do worse now. If Bhutto's government fails, everyone knows there will be no new elections. The army will take over". In confidential official documents Benazir Bhutto had objected to the number of Urdu speaking class in 1993 elections, in context that she had no Urdu-speaking sentiment in her circle and discrimination was continued even in her government. Her stance on these issues was perceived as part of rising public disclosure which Altaf Hussain called "racism". Due to Benazir Bhutto's stubbornness and authoritative actions, her political rivals gave her the nickname "Iron Lady"of Pakistan. No response was issued by Bhutto, but she soon associated with the term.

Women's issues

During her election campaigns, she had promised to repeal controversial laws (such as Hudood and Zina ordinances) that curtail the rights of women in Pakistan. Bhutto was prolific and spoke forcefully against abortion, most notably at the International

Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, where she accused the West of "seeking to impose adultery, abortion, intercourse education and other such matters on individuals, societies and religions which have their own social ethos." However, Bhutto was not supported by the leading women organisations, who argued that after being elected twice, none of the reforms were made, instead controversial laws were exercised more toughly. Therefore, in 1997 elections, Bhutto failed to secure any support from women's organisations and minorities also gave Bhutto the cold-shoulder when she approached them. It was not until 2006 that the Zina ordinance was finally repealed by a Presidential Ordinance issued by Pervez Musharraf in July 2006.

Bhutto was an active and founding member of the Council of Women World Leaders, a network of current and former prime ministers and presidents.

Economic issues

Benazir Bhutto was an economist by profession; therefore during her terms, Benazir Bhutto had no Minister to lead the Ministry of the Treasury. Benazir Bhutto appointed herself as Treasury Minister, taking the charge of economic and financial affairs on her hand. Benazir sought to improve the country's economy which was declining as the time was passing. Benazir disagreed with her father's nationalization and socialist economics. Soon after the collapse of the Soviet Union, Benazir attempted to privatize major industries that were nationalized in 1970s. Benazir Bhutto promised to end the nationalisation programme and to carried out the industrialisation programme by means other than the state intervention. But controversially Benazir Bhutto did not carry out the denationalization programme or liberalization of the economy during her first government. No nationalized units were privatized, few economic regulations were reviewed.

Privatization and era of stagflation

During her second term, Benazir Bhutto continued to follow former prime minister Nawaz Sharif's privatisation policies, which she called a "disciplined macroeconomics policy". After the 1993 general elections, the privatisation programme of state-owned banks and utilities accelerated; more than Rs 42 billion was raised from the sale of nationalised corporations and industries, and another $20 billion from the foreign investment made the United States. After

1993, the country's national economy again entered in the second period of the stagflation and more roughly began bite the country's financial resources and the financial capital. Bhutto's second government found it extremely difficult to counter the second era of stagflation with Pressler amendment and the US financial and military embargo tightened its position. After a year of study, Benazir Bhutto implemented and enforced the Eighth Plan to overcome the stagflation by creating a dependable and effective mechanism for accelerating economic and social progress.

Foreign policy

Benazir Bhutto's foreign policy was controversial. As for her second term, Benazir Bhutto expanded Pakistan's relations with the rest of the world. As before like her father, Benazir Bhutto sought to strengthen the relations with socialist states, and Benazir Bhutto's first visit to Libya strengthened the relations between the two countries. Benazir also thanked Muammar al-Gaddafi for his tremendous efforts and support for her father during before Zulfikar's trial in 1977. Ties continued with Libya but deteriorated after Nawaz Sharif became prime minister in 1990 and again in 1997. In Pakistan, Gaddafi was said to be very fond of Benazir Bhutto and was a family friend of Bhutto family, but disliked Nawaz Sharif due to his ties with General Zia in the 1980s.

Relations with military

During her first term, Benazir Bhutto had strained relationship with the Pakistan Armed Forces, especially with Pakistan Army. Chief of Army Staff General Mirza Aslam Beg had cold relations with the elected prime minister, and continued to undermine her authority. As for the military appointments, Benazir Bhutto refused to appoint General Beg as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, instead invited Admiral Iftikhar Ahmed Sirohey to take the chairmanship of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In 1988, Benazir Bhutto appointed Air Chief Marshal Hakimullah as the Chief of Air Staff and Admiral Jastural Haq as the Chief of Naval Staff. In 1988, shortly after assuming the office, Benazir Bhutto paid a visit to Siachen region, to boost the moral of the soldiers who fought the Siachen war with India. This was the first visit of any civilian leader to any military war-zone area since the country's independence in 1947. In 1988, Benazir appointed Major-General Pervez Musharraf as Director-General of the Army

Directorate General for Military Operations (DGMO); and then-Brigadier-General Ishfaq Pervez Kayani as her Military-Secretary.

Policy on Taliban

The year of 1996 was crucial for Benazir Bhutto's policy on Afghanistan when Pakistan-backed extremely religious group, the Taliban, took power in Kabul in September 1996. It was during Benazir Bhutto's rule that the Taliban gained prominence in Afghanistan and many of her government, including herself, had backed the Taliban for gaining the control of Afghanistan. She continued her father's policy on Afghanistan taking aggressive measures to curb the anti-Pakistan sentiments in Afghanistan. During this time, many in the international community at the time, including the United States government, viewed the Taliban as a group that could stabilise Afghanistan and enable trade access to the Central Asian republics, according to author Steve Coll.

Death of younger brother

In 1996, the Bhutto family suffered another tragedy in Sindh Province, Benazir Bhutto's stronghold and political lair. Murtaza Bhutto, Benazir Bhutto's younger brother, was controversially and publicly shot down in a police encounter in Karachi. Since 1989, Murtaza and Benazir had a series of disagreements on formulating the Pakistan Peoples Party's policies and Murtaza's opposition towards Benazir's operations against the Urdu-speaking class. Murtaza also developed serious disagreement with Benazir's spouse Asif Ali Zardari, and unsuccessfully attempted to remove his influence in the government. Benazir and Murtaza's mother, Nusrat Bhutto, sided with Murtaza which also dismayed the daughter. On 20 September 1996, in a controversial police encounter, Murtaza Bhutto was shot dead near his residence along with six other party activists. As the news reached all of Pakistan, Benazir Bhutto hurriedly returned to Karachi, and an emergency was proclaimed in the entire province. Benazir Bhutto's limo was stoned by angered PPP members when she tried to visit Murtaza's funeral ceremonies. Her brother's death had crushed their mother, and she was immediately admitted to the local hospital after learning that her son had been killed. At Murtaza's funeral, Nusrat accused Benazir and Zardari of being responsible, and vowed to pursue prosecution.

President Farooq Leghari, who dismissed the Bhutto government seven weeks after Murtaza's death, also suspected

Benazir and Zardari's involvement. Several of Pakistan's leading newspapers alleged that Zardari wanted his brother-in-law out of the way because of Murtaza's activities as head of a breakaway faction of the PPP. In all, after this incident, Benazir Bhutto lost all support from Sindh Province. Public opinion later turned against her, with many believing that her spouse was involved in the murder, a claim her spouse strongly rejected.

Dismissal

In November 1996, Bhutto's government was dismissed by Leghari primarily because of corruption and Murtaza's death, who used the Eighth Amendment discretionary powers to dissolve the government. Benazir was surprised when she discovered that it was not the military who had dismissed her but her own hand-picked puppet President who had used the power to dismiss her. She turned to the Supreme Court hoping for gaining Leghari's actions unconstitutional. But the Supreme Court justified and affirmed President Leghari's dismissal in a 6–1 ruling. Many military leaders who were close to Prime minister rather than the President, did not wanted Benazir Bhutto's government to fall, as they resisted the Nawaz Sharif's conservatism. When President Leghari, through public media, discovered that General Kakar (Chief of Army Staff), General Khattak (Chief of Air Staff), and Admiral Haq (Chief of Naval Staff) had been backing Benazir to come back in the government; President Leghari aggressively responded by dismissing the entire military leadership by bringing the pro-western democracy views but neutral military leadership that would supervise the upcoming elections. This was the move that Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif (elected in 1997) did repeat in 1999, when Nawaz Sharif had deposed General Jehangir Karamat after developing serious disagreements on the issues of national security.

Q6. What was military coup 1999?

Answer

Causes of military coup 1999

The 1999 Pakistani coup d'état was a bloodless coup d'état in which the Pakistan Army and then Chief of Army Staff and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, General Pervez Musharraf, overthrew elected Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and his existing elected government, on 12 October 1999. Two days later, on 14

October 1999, Musharraf declared a state of emergency and issued a Provisional Constitutional Order.

The Supreme Court of Pakistan declared the coup to be legal, but ordered that the army rule be limited to three years. Consequently, Musharraf held a national referendum on allowing himself to continue his rule, on 30 April 2002. The referendum, which Musharraf won with almost 98% of the votes in his favour, was alleged by many, including the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, to be highly fraudulent.

After the Kargil War, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif was already on bad terms with Chief of Army Staff General Pervez Musharraf. Sharif assigned blame for the political and military disaster on Musharraf, and Musharraf placed the blame on Sharif. On 12 October 1999, Sharif dismissed Musharraf and nominated the ISI Director-General, Lt Gen Ziauddin Butt, in his place. Musharraf, who was, at that time, on an official visit to Sri Lanka, immediately boarded a commercial airliner back to Pakistan. Also on board were Major-General Tariq Majid and Brigadier-General Nadeem Taj. In an attempt to thwart Musharraf's return to Karachi, Pakistan, Sharif ordered the plane to be diverted to Nawabshah. When this failed, Sharif ordered the Karachi airport to refuse to allow the plane to land; the airport used civil aviation planes to block the runway. The Pakistan Army, under directions from Lieutenant General Muzaffar Usmani, seized the control tower and allowed the plane to land. After this, troops took control of the state-run television station in Islamabad, encircled the Prime Minister House, gained control of international airports, and cut international phone lines.

On 14 October 1999, Musharraf declared a state of emergency and issued a Provisional Constitutional Order. These designated Musharraf as Chief Executive, suspended the federal and provincial Parliaments, and suspended the Constitution, although they left Muhammad Rafiq Tarar in office as President.

Q7. Describe the important aspects of 1973 constitution?

Answer

1973 Constitution of Pakistan

On 7th April, 1972 the national assembly of Pakistan appointed a committee to prepare a draft of the permanent constitution of

Pakistan. A bill to provide a constitution was introduced by the committee in the Assembly on February2, 1973. The Assembly passed the bill on 10th April, 1973 and at last the constitution came into force on 14th August 1973.

The present constitution (1973) provides for the protection and preservation of Islamic Concept of life. It also attempts to impose and implement the basic teachings of Islam.

Islamic Provisions of 1973 Constitution

The following are the Islamic provisions of 1973 constitution based on the principles of Holy Qur'an and Sunnah.

Official Name

Pakistan shall be known as "Islamic Republic of Pakistan."

State Religion

Islam shall be the state religion of Pakistan.

Sovereignty Belongs to Allah

Sovereignty over the entire Universe belongs to Almighty Allah and the authority bestowed by him on men is a sacred trust which the people of Pakistan will exercise with the limits prescribed by Qur'an and Sunnah.

Definition of a Muslim

The constitution also gives the definition of a Muslim. A person who believes in Tauheed or Oneness of Allah and in the prophet hood of Hazrat Mohammad (ﷺ) as the last prophet of Allah has described as a Muslim.

A Muslim to be a President and Prime Minister The constitution laid down that only Muslims shall be elected President and Prime Minister of Pakistan. No non-Muslim could hold these offices.

Islamic Way of life

Steps shall be given to enable the Muslims of Pakistan to order their lives in accordance with the fundamental principles and basic concepts of Islam.

Promotion of Social Justice and Eradication of Social Evils

The state shall take necessary steps for prosecution of social justice and eradication of social evils and shall prevent prostitution, gambling and taking of injurious drugs, printing, publication, circulation and display of obscene literature and advertisements.

Teachings of Holy Qur'an

The state shall try to make the teachings of Holy Qur'an and Islamic Studies compulsory to encourage and facilitate the learning of Arabic language.

Strengthen Bond with Muslim World

The state shall endeavour to strengthen fraternal relations among Muslim countries in order to promote Islamic unity.

Council of Islamic Ideology

There is a council of Islamic ideology which shall guide the government in respect of Islamic teachings, their implementation and propagation. Its chairman and members are appointed by President. Although its advice is not binding on the government yet it is not easy for any government to ignore or over rule its suggestion or opinion regarding any law.

Error Free Publication of Quran

The government shall endeavor to secure correct and exact printing and publishing of the Holy Qur'an.

Oath to Project and Promote Islamic Ideology

The Federal and Provincial Ministers, the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the National and Provincial Assemblies, the Chairman of the Senate and the Governors and Chief Ministers of the Provinces also take oath to preserve and protect the Islamic Ideology.

Ahmadi's / Qadiani 's A Non Muslim Minority

According to the second amendment of 1973 constitution, the Qadiani group or the Lahori group who call themselves "Ahmadi's" were declared as Non-Muslim minority.

Q.8. Explain the following:

a) Jihad-e-Afghanistan

b) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Reforms

Answer

a) Afghan jihad

The Soviet war in Afghanistan lasted nine years from December 1979 to February 1989. Part of the Cold War, it was fought between Soviet-led Afghan forces against multi-national insurgent groups called the Mujahideen, mostly composed of two alliances - the Peshawar Seven and the Tehran Eight. The Peshawar Seven insurgents received military training in

neighboring Pakistan and China, as well as weapons and billions of dollars from the United States, United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, and other countries. The Shia groups of Tehran Eight alliance received support from the Islamic Republic of Iran. The decade-long war resulted in millions of Afghans fleeing their country, mostly to Pakistan and Iran. Hundreds of thousands of Afghan civilians were killed in addition to the rebels in the war.

The initial Soviet deployment of the 40th Army in Afghanistan began on December 24, 1979, under Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. The final troop withdrawal started on May 15, 1988, and ended on February 15, 1989, under the last Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev. Due to the interminable nature of the war, the conflict in Afghanistan has sometimes been referred to as the "Soviet Union's Vietnam War" or the "Bear Trap"

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was formed after the Saur Revolution on April 27, 1978. The government was one with a pro-poor, pro-farmer and socialistic agenda. It had close relations with the Soviet Union. On December 5, 1978, a friendship treaty was signed between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. On July 3, 1979, United States President Jimmy Carter signed the first directive for covert financial aid to the opponents of the pro-Soviet regime in Kabul.

Russian military involvement in Afghanistan has a long history, going back to Tsarist expansions in the so-called "Great Game" between Russia and Britain. This began in the 19th century with such events as the Panjdeh Incident, a military skirmish that occurred in 1885 when Russian forces seized Afghan territory south of the Oxus River around an oasis at Panjdeh. This interest in the region continued on through the Soviet era, with billions in economic and military aid sent to Afghanistan between 1955 and 1978.

In February 1979, the Islamic Revolution ousted the American-backed Shah from Afghanistan's neighbor Iran. The United States Ambassador to Afghanistan, Adolph Dubs, was kidnapped by Setami Milli militants and was later killed during an assault carried out by the Afghan police, assisted by Soviet advisers. The death of the U.S. Ambassador led to a major degradation in Afghanistan–United States relations.

The United States then deployed twenty ships to the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea including two aircraft carriers, and there was a constant stream of threats of warfare between the US and Iran.

March 1979 marked the signing of the U.S.-backed peace agreement between Israel and Egypt. The Soviet leadership saw the agreement as a major advantage for the United States. One Soviet newspaper stated that Egypt and Israel were now "gendarmes of the Pentagon". The Soviets viewed the treaty not only as a peace agreement between their erstwhile allies in Egypt and the U.S.-supported Israelis but also as a military pact. In addition, the U.S. sold more than 5,000 missilesto Saudi Arabia and also supplied the Royalist rebels in the North Yemen Civil War against the Nasserist government. Also, the Soviet Union's previously strong relations with Iraq had recently soured. In June 1978, Iraq began entering into friendlier relations with the Western world and buying French and Italian-made weapons, though the vast majority still came from the Soviet Union, its Warsaw Pact allies, and China.

Soviet intervention

On October 31, 1979 Soviet informants to the Afghan Armed Forces who were under orders from the inner circle of advisors under Soviet premier Brezhnev, relayed information for them to undergo maintenance cycles for their tanks and other crucial equipment. Meanwhile, telecommunications links to areas outside of Kabul were severed, isolating the capital. With a deteriorating security situation, large numbers of Soviet Airborne Forces joined stationed ground troops and began to land in Kabul on December 25. Simultaneously, Amin moved the offices of the president to the Tajbeg Palace, believing this location to be more secure from possible threats. According to Colonel General Tukharinov and Merimsky, Amin was fully informed of the military movements, having requested Soviet military assistance to northern Afghanistan on December 17. His brother and General Dmitry Chiangov met with the commander of the 40th Army before Soviet troops entered the country, to work out initial routes and locations for Soviet troops.

On December 27, 1979, 700 Soviet troops dressed in Afghan uniforms, including KGB and GRU special forces officers from the Alpha Group and Zenith Group, occupied major governmental, military and media buildings in Kabul, including their primary target – the Tajbeg Presidential Palace.

8. Health Reforms

This was the most neglected sector independence. No health scheme could succeed because the common man did not have the means to meet the cost of drugs. To obviate this, it was necessary as a first step to make medicines available within the reach of the common man by bringing down the prices and rationalizing their means. To achieve this goal, an act called the Drug act, 1972, was enacted which prohibited the manufacture and import of any drugs under brand names after 23 December, 1972 and their sale after 31 March, 1973.

9. Law Reforms

In a historic declaration bringing to an end the notorious and outdated British system conferring on District officers the power of both judiciary and executive, Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto announced the separation of the judiciary from the executive. Under these reforms the legal procedures have been simplified, rights and duties have been clearly defined and criminal litigation made more liberal which meet the long felt needs and cherished desires of the people.